



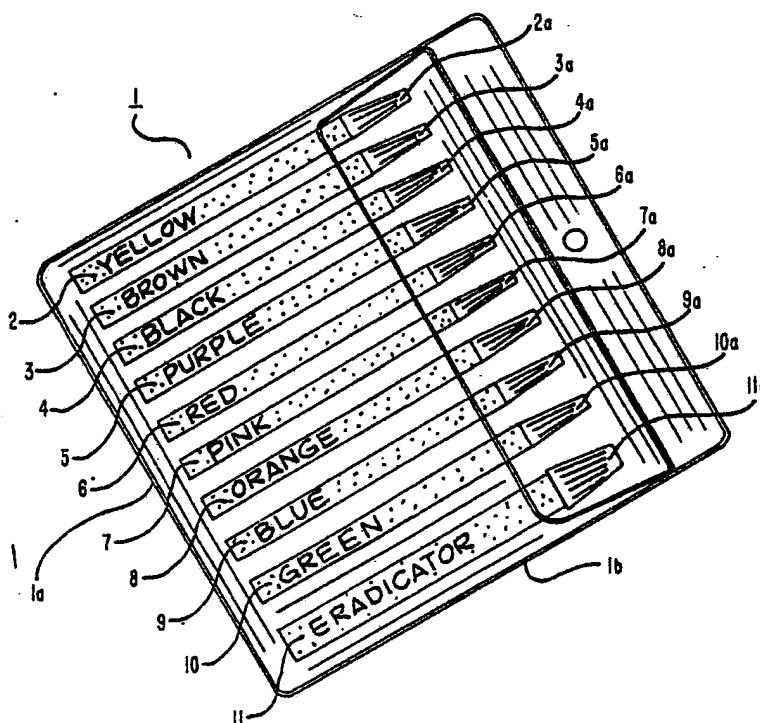
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US84/01225 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 1 August 1984 (01.08.84)  <b>(31) Priority Application Numbers:</b> 519,921 636,080  <b>(32) Priority Dates:</b> 3 August 1983 (03.08.83) 31 July 1984 (31.07.84)  <b>(33) Priority Country:</b> US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> ALL-MARK CORPORATION, INC. [US/ US]; 15 Sandy Lane, P.O. Box 4186, Trenton, NJ 08610 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> HAYDUCHOK, Leon ; 15 Sandylane, Tren- ton, NJ 08610 (US). STRAUSS, Leopold ; 111-46 76 Drive-5B, Forest Hills, NY 11375 (US).		<b>(74) Agent:</b> PUGH, Martha, G.; Mathews, Woodbridge, Goebel, Laughlin, Pugh & Collins, 22 Park Place, P.O. Box 112-M, Morristown, NJ 07960 (US).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT (European patent), BE (Eur - pean patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European pa- tent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European pa- tent), SE (European patent).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

**(54) Title:** A KIT COMPRISING MULTICOLORED FLUID DISPENSER TOGETHER WITH ERADICATING FLUID DISPENSER, STAMPS AND STAMP PAD

**(57) Abstract**

A kit which comprises a plurality of multi-color water-based fluid dispensers (2-10) (Fig. 1) together with an eradicating fluid dispenser (11) (Fig. 1) wherein the coloring fluid dispensers may be utilized to create brilliant colored markings; and the eradicating fluid dispenser may be utilized to 'erase' the marks from a substrate surface without substantial bleaching or staining of the surface. In a supplement or modification, the multicolor water-based fluids are utilized in individual color stamp pads (52-55) (Fig. 4), together with stamp pad (51) utilizing the eradicating fluid, which are adapted for use with a series of stamps (61-44) (Fig. 5) to make decorative designs (Fig. 8, 9).



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A KIT COMPRISING MULTICOLORED FLUID DISPENSER TOGETHER  
WITH ERADICATING FLUID DISPENSER, STAMPS AND STAMP PAD

This invention relates in general to a kit of colored marking devices in combination with means for eradicating the marks of said devices, stamps, and stamp pads.

5 It is conventional to sell marking devices in sets for use by artists and children for coloring purposes, which sets comprise a plurality of different colors of the rainbow.

A problem which arises, particularly with children,  
10 and even with adults working with colored pens or markers, and stamps used with colored stamp pads, is that the colored markings or stamp imprints tend to be made in areas where they are not intended, such as on surrounding walls or furniture, or even clothing. It then becomes necessary to  
15 apply an eradicating agent to clean off the unintended markings. One eradicating agent may operate successfully to remove certain colors, but not others. Furthermore, in applying such an eradicator to remove unintended marks from furniture, clothing or the like, they may leave stains  
20 or remove the color from the fabric. Also, many types of mark eradicators and inks are of forms which should not be available to children. It has been found that erasable ball-point ink can be removed with an ordinary eraser while fresh but eventually becomes permanently attached to the  
25 writing surface. We have also found that the colors of erasable ball-point ink tend to be subdued.

#### Brief Description of the Invention

Accordingly, it is the principal object of the present invention to provide a set of colored pens or colored fluid  
30 dispensers of brilliant rainbow colors so designed that mismarks in the different colors of the kit can be uniformly removed at any point in time without leaving stains or removing the color from the underlying base material or fabric on which they chance to have been made. Another object is  
35 to provide such a set of coloring dispensers and eradicating



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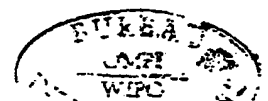
means which are substantially non-toxic in the context of their use. An additional object of the invention is to provide decorator stamps for use with multicolored stamp pads which provide colored imprints which can easily  
5 be removed, or which can make imprints by removing the ink in a colored background.

These and other objects are attained in accordance with the present invention by combining in a kit comprising a plurality of pens or marking dispensers of  
10 water-based fluid of rainbow colors, together with a dispenser of a water-based eradicator. In accordance with the present invention, the latter contains an eradicating fluid which is chemically formulated to substantially uniformly neutralize and render substantially colorless  
15 the marks made by each of the multicolored dispensers of the kit without leaving stains or removing conventional dyes from the fabric or base material on which the marks have been made.

In a modified form, or, as a supplement to the kit of  
20 marking pens, the kit of the present invention may comprise individual color stamp pads of the same type of water-based fluids, together with a stamp pad of water-based eradicator fluid therefor, and a series of decorator stamps for use in connection with the stamp pads.

25 A particular feature of the present invention is that all of the coloring fluid and the eradicating fluid used in the marking dispensers or stamp pads contained in the kit are substantially non-toxic in the context of their use.

30 The kit in accordance with the present invention comprises an envelope of a flexible material, such as plastic, fabric, or paper having a large rectangular pocket containing a plurality of rainbow color water-based fluid dispensers or marking devices, and a smaller  
35 pocket containing a water-based eradicating fluid dispenser



to be used for removing the marks made by the coloring fluid dispensers of the kit. Each of the coloring fluid dispensers and the eradicating fluid dispenser is formed of a rigid material, such as, plastic, or metal, in accordance with well-known practice, and includes a tubular body portion having a reservoir holding the fluid. The tubular body terminates at its lower end in a hollow frustoconical member which encloses a porous projecting applicator nib leading along its axis out from the reservoir.

As a modification or supplement to the kit described in the preceeding paragraph, the kit may comprise a shallow container formed of plastic or other rigid material, which is subdivided into a plurality of sections, each containing a thin strip of felt, or other absorbent material, such as open-cell sponge, each of which has been impregnated with one of said water-based fluids of a different color, and one of which absorbent strips has been impregnated with said water-based eradicating fluid. As another part of the kit, one or more decorator stamps is provided, formed of polyvinyl chloride, silicone rubber, or any other smooth-surfaced, resilient non-porous material. The individual stamps are formed with a design sculpted on the flat, circular, bottom surface, and terminating on the upper side of each in a cup-shaped protuberance which is designed to fit over one end of the marking dispensers which will then function as a handle.

The eradicating fluid and each of the coloring fluids adapted to be used in the dispensers or stamp pads of the kit of the present invention comprises a basic stock solution, which will be designated 'Solution A', which is common to both the colored fluids and the eradicator fluids. Solution A comprises a mixture of from 0 to 30 percent by weight of high polarity liquids, such as glycol and polyglycol used as humectants, and from 70 to 100% of deionized water. Ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol are the preferable humectants for purposes of this invention.



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A second liquid component common to both the coloring fluid and the eradicating fluid is a surface active wetting agent, such as, for example, the non-ionic wetting agent manufactured by Rohm & Haas Co. under the trademark 5. "TRITON X-100" which is a alkylaryl polyether alcohol.

In addition to Solution A and wetting agent, the coloring fluid substantially comprises, for purposes of this invention, an antioxidant to reduce oxidation and specific dyestuff appropriate for the particular color desired. 10 Citric acid is the preferable antioxidant for these purposes.

The eradicating fluid substantially comprises, for purposes of this invention, in addition to Solution A and the wetting agent, also a reducing agent, preferably for 15 present purposes sodium metabisulfite solution  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ , also known as pyrosulfite.

The procedure for producing the coloring fluids is as follows: The individual dyestuff, which is formulated in a manner to be detailed hereinafter, is dissolved with 20 stirring into a solvent which combines basic stock solution, Solution A, wetting agents, and antioxidant which are heated to a temperature of between 30° and 60° Centigrade. The final dye solution is cooled and then filtered to remove foreign matter which may clog the stylus or nib, to provide 25 a continuous flow of the coloring fluid. The eradicating fluid and each of the multicoloring fluids is sealed into the reservoir cavity of a respective one of the dispensers; and the dispensers are then assembled in a kit for sale or use. This combination has the advantage of providing a set 30 of coloring fluid dispensers and/or color stamp pads which produce easily erasable multicolored marks, which may be readily removed without leaving stains, and without removing the color from the base fabric or material, which would be substantially non-toxic in the context of their use. By 35 applying one of the stamps to the eradicator stamp pad, an



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imprint can be made on a solid ink-covered surface.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference is made to the attached drawings and the detailed description hereinafter. Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention which is to be taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention.

#### Short Description of the Drawings

10 Fig. 1 is an overall showing of a kit in accordance with the present invention including a plurality of coloring fluid dispensers and an eradicating fluid dispenser which operates to eradicate the colored marks from each of the dispensers.

15 Fig. 2 shows one of the coloring fluid dispensers of the kit of Fig. 1 making a mark.

Fig. 3 shows the eradicating fluid dispenser of the kit of Fig. 1 eradicating the mark put down by the coloring fluid dispenser of Fig. 2.

20 Fig. 4 is a showing of a composite stamp pad holder in accordance with the present invention which includes a series of stamp pads each impregnated with a water-based fluid of a different color, together with one stamp pad impregnated with a water-based eradicating fluid.

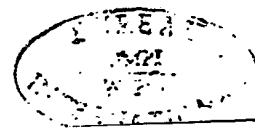
25 Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a series of decorator stamps, each having a different design sculpted thereon.

Fig. 6 is a side-elevational view of any one of the decorator stamps of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 shows one of the decorator stamps of Figs. 5 and 6 mounted on the upper end of one of the marker pens of Figs. 1 and 2, which thereby serves as a handle.

Fig. 8 illustrates a colored stamp imprint on a light or white background of one of the stamps of Figs.

5 and 6 after the same has been "inked" by stamping it on. 35 one of the colored stamp pads of Fig. 4.



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Fig. 9 illustrates an imprint made by one of the stamps of Figs. 5 and 6 after the same has first been stamped on the eradicator pad of Fig. 4 and subsequently applied to make a reverse imprint on a colored surface.

5 Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a kit 1 in accordance with the present invention which comprises, for example, a container preferably of transparent flexible plastic such as, for example, polyvinyl chloride, forming  
10 a double-layered pocket, say 5-1/2 inches in overall width and 6-1/2 inches long, which is sealed around three of its edges and opens across one of the short edges. The pocket has a wide compartment 1a which is about 4-1/2 inches across, and a narrow compartment 1b which is about 1 inch  
15 across. A double head piece of plastic 1c extends 1 inch beyond the open end, and is extended across the width to form at its inner end a flap 1d which extends 2-3/4 inches in a length direction to form a closure.

A plurality of coloring fluid dispensers 2-10, numbering nine in the present example, reflecting the colors of  
20 the rainbow, are interposed in the large compartment 1a; and a single eradicating fluid dispenser 11 is interposed into the narrower pocket 1b.

The housings of dispenser 2-10, each of a conventional  
25 form for marking devices, are about 5-3/4 inches in length and 1/4 inch in overall diameter. The eradicating fluid dispenser 11 is 6-1/8 inches long and 1/2 inch in overall diameter.

Fig. 2 shows a typical coloring fluid dispenser 9  
30 making a colored mark 20. The dispenser 9, which is substantially identical, except for its color, to the remaining ones of dispensers 2-10, has a cap 9a as shown in Fig. 1, which, in the present embodiment, is about 1-3/4 inches in axial length, 7/16 inch in overall outer diameter, and 5/16 inch in inner diameter, being adapted to  
35 be pressure-fitted in telescoping relation to cover the writing end of the dispenser 9. With the cap 9a removed,



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as shown in Fig. 2, the dispenser 9 has a hollow cylindrical barrel 9b, having an overall axial length of about 5 inches, and which has an overall cross-sectional width of  $3/8$  inch along most of its length, terminating at the writing end in a frustoconical tip 9c which extends about  $5/8$  inch along the axis, forming an angle, in cross-section, of about  $30^\circ$  with the axis of the barrel, so that the end portion has an outer diameter of about  $1/8$  inch, and an internal bore of about  $3/32$  inch. The pressure equalization between the interior and exterior of the barrel 9b. In the present embodiment, there are three perforations 9e equidistant around the circumference. A nib 30 is formed of a bundle of nylon or polyester fibers which are bonded together to provide longitudinal porosity or capillary action. This bundle is about  $1/16$  inch in overall diameter, extending about  $1/8$  inch out in an axial direction from the end of the bore, forming a writing point. The inner end of the nib 30 extends inward along the axis of the barrel a short distance, where it makes contact with the ink reservoir 31. This reservoir is formed, for example, of a filler comprised of cellulose acetate or, preferably, polyester fibers. The filler is surrounded by a tube preferably comprised of a co-extrusion of polyethylene and cellophane. The reservoir may be filled up to 80% of the maximum possible amount of fluid that can be absorbed by the filler of the reservoir. If filled over the 80% limit, the dispenser may leak. The amount of coloring fluid contained in, say, reservoir 31, is preferably between 1 and 1.2 cubic centimeters. The reservoir extends substantially the length of barrel 9b up to the conventional end plug 9d. Thus, the colored fluid in the reservoir 31 is fed by capillary action from the reservoir 31 through the nib 30 in the writing or drawing process.

Fig. 3 shows the eradicating fluid dispenser 11 which



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is substantially similar to the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 except that it is larger. In its present embodiment, the cap 11a is about 1-7/8 inches in axial length, 10/16 inch in overall outer diameter, and 6/16 inch in inner diameter. The cap 11a, similar to the caps of the coloring fluid dispensers 2a-11a, is adapted to be press-fitted in telescoping relation to cover the nib 40 of the eradicating fluid dispenser 11. With the cap 11a removed, as shown in Fig. 3, the eradicating fluid dispenser 11 has, in its present embodiment, a hollow cylindrical barrel 11b having an overall axial length of about 5-1/2 inches an overall cross-sectional width of 1/2 inch along most of its length, terminating at the nib 40 ending in a frustoconical tip 11c which extends about 3/8 inch along the axis, forming an angle, in cross-section, of about 30° with the axis of the bundle, so that the end portion has an outer diameter of about 1/4 inch, and an internal bore of 3/16 inch. The frustoconical tip 11c is preferably perforated to allow pressure equalization between the interior and the exterior of the barrel 11b. In the present embodiment, there are three perforations 11e equidistant around the circumference. A nib 40 of dispenser 11, about 3/16 inch in overall diameter and extending about 1/4 inch out in an axial direction from the end of the bore, is similar in composition and principle of operation to the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 except that it dispenses an eradicating fluid instead of coloring fluid. The inner end of the nib 40 extends inward along the axis of the barrel a short distance where it contacts the reservoir 41, which is similar in construction and principle of operation to reservoirs, say 31, of the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10, and extends up to the conventional end plug 11d. In a preferred embodiment of eradicating fluid dispenser 11, the amount of eradicator is preferably about 3.2 cubic centimeters.



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In Fig. 3, the eradicating fluid dispenser 11 is depicted erasing the mark 20 which was made by the coloring fluid from dispenser 9.

The reservoir 41 of dispenser 11 and the reservoirs, 5 say 31, of the coloring fluid dispensers, are filled with, respectively, water-based eradicating fluid and water-based coloring fluid, the composition and preparation of which fluids are described with specificity hereinafter.

In supplement or in modification to the color marker 10 and eradicator kit described with reference to Figs. 1-3, Figs. 4-9 disclose a composite stamp pad comprising a plurality of stamp pads, each impregnated with water-based fluid of a different color, a stamp pad impregnated with water-based eradicator fluid, and a series of decorator stamps to 15 be used in various combinations with the stamp pads.

Fig. 4 shows a shallow rectangular box formed of transparent or translucent rigid plastic such as, for example, high density polyethylene, or lucite, which in the present illustrative embodiment has an overall length, 20 width and depth, say 5 inches, by 2 inches by 3/8 inches, and wall thickness of 1/16 inch. The matching rectangular top is hinged along one of the long edges of the container, and is constructed with a depending tongue 57 along one long edge which snaps closed against a matching tongue 56 25 centered on the opposite long edge of the container. The container 50 is subdivided along its length into a plurality of compartments 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, each, say, just under 1 inch wide which can be any desired number depending on the size of the container 50. In each compartment is a 30 strip of felt or any absorbent material, such as open-celled sponge, say 1/16 inch thick, which may be, for example 1-3/4 inches across, and 3/4 inch wide. One of these strips, say, 51, is impregnated with a drop, say 2 cubic centimeters of water-based eradicator fluid, of the same type used in the 35 dispenser shown in Figs. 1 & 3, which will be described



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in detail hereinafter. Each of the strips in compartments 52, 53, 54, and 55 is impregnated with, say, 2 cubic centimeters of water-based coloring fluid of a different color, of the types used in the dispensers described with reference to Figs. 1 and 3, and which will be described in detail hereinafter.

It will be understood that container 50 can have any desired number of compartments, with stamp pads individually impregnated with any desired number or combination of 10 colors.

Also included in this supplement kit, to be used with the stamp pads for making multicolored and multi-shaped designs, is a series of decorator stamps, the sculpted bottoms of which are shown as 61, 62, 63, and 64 in Fig. 5. In the present embodiment, the base of these stamps has a diameter of, say, 3/4 inch, although they may be of any size and shape. They are preferably formed of a smooth, resilient non-porous material, such as polyvinyl chloride, or silicone rubber, or other types of suitable elastomer material. The shape of each of these stamps is frusto-conical, having centered on its upper surface a cup-shaped protuberance, as shown in Fig. 6, which is just large enough to accommodate the end opposite the nib of one of the markers 2-10. Otherwise, any type of round stick, or solid rod can serve as a handle for one of the stamps 61-64.

Because only a thin film of the water-based fluid adheres to the sculpted face of each of the stamps as it is applied to one of the stamp pads in container 50, after a print is made, as shown in Fig. 8 at 70, the stamp can be used on one after another of the stamp pads, without intermingling of the colors. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 9, a solid color surface can be made by using one of the marker pens, and a clear or white design imprinted therein by first applying one of the stamps to the eradicator pad.

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-11-

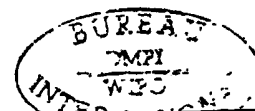
It is apparent that school children and artists can make a multitude of different designs using kits in accordance with the present invention.

The solutions for the water-based coloring fluids and the water-eradicating fluids for use in both the dispenser kit and the stamp pad kit comprise a first solution, which is a composite. The basic solution, designated Solution A, is composed of from 70 to 100% deionized water, and the remaining 0 to 30% of high polarity liquids. The high polarity liquids are used as humectants and, for example, may consist essentially of glycols or polyglycols.

Specifically, the following are examples of glycols which may be used singly or in combination with other high polarity liquids for the purposes of the present invention: ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, triethylene glycol, and tetraethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol are the preferable glycols for this purpose. Solution A is one component of the common carrier solution used in both the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 and in the eradicating fluid dispenser 11.

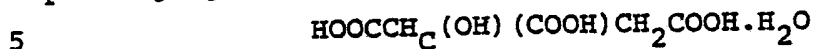
The second component, for this example, of both the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 and stamp pads 52-55 and the eradicating fluid dispenser 11 and eradicating stamp pad 51, is a surface-active wetting agent, such as, for example, the non-ionic wetting agent manufactured by Rohm & Haas Co. under the trademark "TRITON X-100", which is a alkylaryl polyether alcohol. The wetting agent is used, for the present example, in concentration of from 0.125 to 0.25% by weight of Solution A, to produce an appropriate coloring fluid. When producing the eradicating fluid, the wetting agent is used, for the present example, in concentration of from 0.125 to 0.25% by weight of eradicating fluid.

An antioxidant is used in combination with Solution A, the wetting agent, and the colored dyestuffs to form



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the fluid of the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 to reduce oxidation. Such an antioxidant is a substantially non-toxic, sequestering, water-conditioning and dispersing agent, characterized by the general formula:



For example, citric acid may be used as an antioxidant for the purposes of the present invention in concentrations of from 2-7% by weight of Solution A to produce coloring fluid to fill the reservoirs of the coloring fluid dispensers. Sequestering agents, such as citric acid, are frequently employed in antioxidant mixtures to nullify the harmful effects of traces of metallic impurities in this context.

Selected dyestuffs are used to produce the brilliant plurality of coloring fluid dispensers 2-10. The dyestuffs may be used single as per example, yellow or orange, or in combination, as per example, brown, black, red or green. The dyestuffs are here used in concentrations of from .125% to 3.25% by weight of the coloring fluid used to fill the reservoir, say 31, of Fig. 2, of one of the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10, or alternatively, eradiator stamp pad 51. Following is a list of examples of specific dyestuffs which may be used for these purposes. The dyestuffs are indicated, where available, by Color Index Number (C.I.#) and color. The Color Index is a system established by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P. O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, to allow a manufacturer to describe a color without necessarily disclosing a proprietary chemical formula. Following is a list of the basic dyes from Color Index, 3d Edition, Volume 1 (1971), which essentially constitute the specific dyestuffs which may be used in manufacturing the coloring fluid for the purposes of the present invention:

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TABLE I

	<u>Color Index#</u>	<u>Color Index Color</u>	<u>Chemical Class</u>
	42025	Basic Blue 1	Triarylmethane
		Basic Blue 1A	Triarylmethane
	42140	Basic Blue 5	Triarylmethane
5	42535	Basic Violet 1	Triarylmethane
	42555	Basic Violet 3	Triphenylmethane
	42650	Acid Violet 17	Triphenylmethane
	42685	Acid Violet 19	Triphenylmethane
	42640	Acid Violet 49	Triphenylmethane
10	42085	Acid Green 3	Triphenylmethane
	42100	Acid Green 9	Triphenylmethane
		Basic Red 14	Cyanine
		Basic Red 15	Methine
		Basic Red 16	Triarylmethane
15	48035	Basic Orange 21	Methine
		Basic Yellow 49	Methine

Basic Yellow 49 does not have a Color Index Number but comes from the family of methines and polymethines which have a Color Index Number of from 48000 to 48999.

- 20 The basic colors listed above may be used singly or in combination to form the dyestuffs used in the coloring fluids. Some examples of the dyestuffs, for use in the present invention, are listed in the following table, together with the weight percent of coloring fluid which may
- 25 comprise, for example, each of the coloring fluids:

	<u>Formula Color</u>	<u>Components (Weight %)</u>
	Blue	Basic Blue 1A (0.5%) Basic Violet 3 (0.375%)
	Light Blue	Basic Blue 1 (0.25%)
30	Violet	Acid Violet 49 (0.375%)
	Aqua	Acid Green 3 (2.5%)
	Green	Basic Yellow 49 (1.5%) Basic Blue 1 (1.0%)
	Light Green	Basic Blue 1 (0.5%)

35



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	<u>Formula Color</u>	<u>Components Weight %</u>
	Red	Basic Yellow 49 (0.75%)
5	Pink	Basic Red 14 (1.5%)
	Magenta	Basic Yellow 49 (0.67%)
	Orange	Basic Red 14 (0.57%)
	Yellow	Acid Violet 19 (0.67%)
	Brown	Basic Orange 21 (1.5%)
10		Basic Yellow 49 (1.0%)
		Basic Yellow 49 (0.75%)
		Basic Red 14 (0.75%)
		Basic Violet 1 (0.125%)
		Basic Yellow 49 (1.0%)
15		Basic Blue 1 (0.25%)
		Basic Red 14 (0.25%)
		Basic Violet 1 (0.5%)

15       The fluid in the reservoir 41 of the eradicating fluid  
 dispenser 11, or in the eradicating stamp pad 51, contains  
 a reducing agent which is the key ingredient for erasing  
 marks produced by the coloring fluids. An example of a  
 20       reducing agent suitable for the purposes of the present  
 invention is sodium metabisulfite solution  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ , which  
 has a molecular weight of 190.11 and an absolute density  
 of 1.48 grams per milliliter.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$  has an approximate  
 pH of 4.3 in a 1% solution.

25       To recapitulate, the reservoir, say 31, of an appropri-  
 ate one of the coloring fluid dispensers of an appropriate  
 stamp pad, say 52, may comprise, for example, coloring fluid  
 composed essentially of a unit of Solution A, together with  
 a wetting agent (from 0.125 to 0.25% by weight of Solution  
 30       A), an antioxidant (from 2 to 7% by weight of Solution A),  
 and the appropriate dyestuff (from 0.125 to 3.25% by weight  
 of the coloring fluid). The reservoir 41 of the eradicating  
 fluid dispenser 11 or stamp pad 51, may comprise, for ex-  
 ample, an eradicating fluid consisting essentially of 65 to  
 35       95% by weight of Solution A, plus 5 to 35% by weight of a





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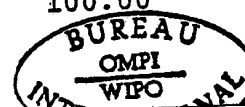
reducing agent. The preferable range of reducing agent is 10 to 15% by weight. Added to this mixture is a wetting agent (from 0.125 to .25% by weight of Solution A).

The coloring fluid which fills the reservoir, say 31, of the appropriate coloring fluid dispenser, or an appropriate stamp pad, say 52, may be, for example, prepared as follows: Solution A is heated at atmospheric conditions to approximately 30° to 60° Centigrade (about 85° to 140° Fahrenheit). While stirring, the remaining components are added to the heated solution: wetting agent, dyestuff, and antioxidant. For convenience in handling, the solution may be cooled, though this is optional. The solution is preferably strained through a filter cartridge of not greater than 5 micron porosity to eliminate undissolved and foreign matter to produce a clear colored solution. This procedure will prevent the coloring fluid from clogging the nib and therefore will maintain a continuous flow of coloring fluid from the dispenser, and also from the appropriate stamp pad.

The eradicating fluid which fills the reservoir 41, or is impregnated into stamp pad 51, is prepared in a manner similar to that of the coloring fluid. Solution A is heated at atmospheric conditions to approximately 30° to 60° Centigrade (about 85° to 140° Fahrenheit). While stirring, the remaining components are added to the heated solution: wetting agent and reducing agent. The solution may be optionally cooled for handling convenience. The solution is preferably strained through a filter cartridge of not greater than 5 micron porosity. As used in accordance with the present invention, two specific examples of a pink coloring fluid are:

EXAMPLE 1

	<u>Weight (lb)</u>	<u>Weight (%)</u>	<u>Weight (lb)</u>	<u>Weight (%)</u>
Water	80.	75.57	95.	89.74
35 Ethyleneglycol	20.	18.89	5.	4.72
"Triton X-100"	0.250	0.24	0.250	0.24
Citric Acid	5.	4.73	5.	4.73
Basic Red 14	0.606	0.57	0.606	0.57
	105.856	100.00	105.856	100.00



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A specific example, for present purposes, of the eradicating fluid is:

	<u>Weight (lb)</u>	<u>Weight (%)</u>
Water	49.6	49.48
5 Ethylene glycol	12.4	12.37
"Triton X-100"	38.0	37.90
$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$	<u>.25</u>	<u>.25</u>
	100.25	100.00

Particular advantages of the combinations of the present invention are that the colored marks produced by the coloring fluid dispensers 2-10 or the stamp 61-64 after application to one of the color stamp pads 52-55, are easily erased by the eradicating fluid dispenser 11. The colors do not become permanently set and are erasable at any point in time after they are made. The marks can be made on and erased from a variety of absorbent substrates, comprising, for example, paper, fabric, walls, human skin, furniture. Furthermore, a reverse or light imprint can be made on a colored background with one of stamps 61-64 which has been first applied to eradicator pad 51.

A particular feature of the invention is that the eradicating fluid dispenser will remove the mark 20 or a colored mark produced by one of stamps 61-64, in a manner which is substantially non-staining.

In accordance with a modification of the invention it is contemplated that a water soluble, non-oil-based scent may be added to either or both the coloring fluid or to the eradicating fluid.

Although several somewhat preferred and alternate embodiments of the invention have been disclosed and described in detail herein, it should be understood that this invention is in no sense limited thereby and its scope is to be determined by that of the appended claims. For example, a stamp pad is not limited to any specific number of colors, and may, or may not contain eradicator.

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What is Claimed is:

1. A coloring kit which comprises in combination:  
means comprising a plurality of devices for  
producing colored marks or imprints, each said device  
5 including a reservoir of a different colored water-based  
fluid comprising a substantial proportion of a common  
carrier solution;  
marking or stamping means operable in collabo-  
ration with each said reservoir of colored water-based  
10 fluid to produce a discernible colored mark on a smooth  
substrate;  
means for eradicating said marks or imprints  
comprising a reservoir of a water-based eradicator fluid  
including a substantial proportion of said common carrier  
15 solution and a reducing agent;  
marking or stamping means operable in collabo-  
ration with said reservoir of water-based eradicator to  
produce an imprint of eradicator fluid on said smooth  
substrate;  
20 wherein said eradicator fluid is formulated,  
upon application to the discernible colored marks pro-  
duced on said substrate by each of said water-based  
colored fluids to neutralize said colored marks to sub-  
stantially remove the color therefrom without removing  
25 the color from or substantially staining this substrate.
2. The combination in accordance with claim 1  
wherein:  
said means for producing colored marks comprises  
a plurality of different color marker dispensers each in-  
30 cluding a corresponding one of said reservoirs and a nib  
communicating with said reservoir for producing one said  
discernible colored mark on said substrate; and  
said means for eradicating said colored marks  
comprises a dispenser of said eradicator fluid having a  
35 nib communicating with said reservoir for water-based

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eradicator fluid for producing a visible trace of eradicator fluid to neutralize each of said colored marks produced by said color marker dispensers.

3. The combination in accordance with claim 1  
5 wherein said means for producing colored imprints comprise:

a plurality of stamp pads each including a strip of absorbent material impregnated with a different  
10 colored water-based fluid, constituting a reservoir;

an additional stamp pad comprising a strip of absorbent material impregnated with said water-based eradicating fluid, constituting a reservoir;

at least one stamp formed of a smooth, re-  
15 silient non-porous material having its bottom face sculpted with a raised design; and

means for applying said stamp to any one of said stamp pads, including said stamp pad impregnated with eradicating fluid, and subsequently applying said  
20 stamp to said substrate to produce an imprint.

4. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 2 comprising packaging means wherein said dispensers of multicolored fluid and said dispenser of an eradicating fluid are packaged together in said packaging means.

25 5. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 3 comprising packaging means including a container in which are mounted said stamp pads each impregnated with a different colored water-based fluid, and said stamp pad impregnated with said water-based eradicating fluid; and  
30 said packaging means including one or more of said stamps formed of smooth, resilient, non-porous material.

6. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 1 wherein:

said means for producing colored marks comprises  
35 a plurality of different color marker dispensers each including a corresponding one of said reservoirs and a nib

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communicating with said reservoir for producing one said discernible colored mark on said substrate;

said means for eradicating said colored marks comprises a dispenser of said eradicator fluid having  
5 a nib communicating with said reservoir of water-based eradicator fluid for producing a visible trace of eradicator fluid to neutralize each of said colored marks produced by said color marker dispensers;

a plurality of stamp pads each including a strip  
10 of absorbent material impregnated with a different colored water-based fluid, constituting a reservoir;

an additional stamp pad comprising a strip of absorbent material impregnated with said water-based eradicating fluid, constituting a reservoir;

15 one or more stamps formed of a smooth, resilient non-porous material, having its bottom face sculpted a raised design; and

means for applying said stamp to any one of said stamp pads, including said stamp pad impregnated with  
20 eradicating fluid, and subsequently applying said stamp to said substrate to produce an imprint.

7. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 1 wherein said common carrier solution consists essentially of two components, Solution A and a wetting agent, where-  
25 in Solution A consists essentially of 70 to 100% de-ionized water and 0 to 30% glycols.

8. The coloring kit in accordance with claim 7 wherein said glycols are selected from the group consisting of:

30 ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, triethylene glycol, and tetraethylene glycol.

9. The combination in accordance with claim 8 wherein said glycol consists essentially of ethylene glycol.

35 10. The coloring kit in accordance with claim 7

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wherein said wetting agent consists essentially of an alkylaryl polyether alcohol manufactured by Rohm and Haas Company under the trademark "TRITON X-100".

11. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 1 wherein said reducing agent consists essentially of a 5 to 35% by weight of sodium metabisulfite solution  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ .

12. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 11 wherein said reducing agent sodium bisulfite solution  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$  is combined in a ratio consisting essentially of 10 to 15% by weight of said  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$  and 85 to 90% by weight of said solution A.

13. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 7 wherein each of said multicolored fluids consists essentially of a colored dyestuff, an antioxidant, and a common carrier solution.

14. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein said antioxidant consists essentially of citric acid in a 2-7 weight percent of Solution A proportion.

15. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the blue colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Color Index Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), Basic Blue 1A, Basic Blue 5 (Color Index #42140) and Basic Violet 3 (Color Index #42555).

16. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the light blue colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Color Index Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), Basic Blue 1A, Basic Blue 5 (Color Index #42140) and Basic Violet 3 (Color Index #42555).

17. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the violet colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Violet 1 (Color Index #42535), Basic Violet 3 (Color Index #42555), Acid Violet 17 (Color Index #42650), Acid Violet 19 (Color Index #42685), and

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Acid Violet 49 (Color Index #42640).

18. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the green colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Acid Green 3 (Color Index #42085), Acid Green 9 (Color Index #42100), Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), and Basic Yellow 49.

19. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the light green colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Acid Green 3 (Color Index #42085), Acid Green 9 (Color Index #42100), Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), and Basic Yellow 49.

20. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the aqua colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Acid Green 3 (Color Index #42085), Acid Green 9 (Color Index #42100), Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), and Basic Yellow 49.

21. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the red colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Red 14, and Basic Yellow 49.

22. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the pink colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Red 14 and Acid Violet 19 (Color Index #42685).

23. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the magenta colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Red 14 and Acid Violet 19 (Color Index #42685).

24. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the orange colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff consisting essentially of Basic Orange 21 (Color Index #48035).

25. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the yellow colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff consisting essentially of Basic Yellow 49.

5        26. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the brown colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Yellow 49, Basic Red 14, and Basic Violet 1 (Color Index #42535).

10       27. The combination in accordance with claim 13 wherein the black colored fluid of said multicolored fluids comprises a dyestuff selected from the group consisting of Basic Yellow 49, Basic Red 14, Basic Blue 1 (Color Index #42025), and Basic Violet 1 (Color Index #42535).

15       28. The method of providing a kit comprising a plurality of reservoirs of water-based coloring fluid for different color markings and a reservoir of eradicating fluid which operates to eradicate the colored marks of said coloring dispensers, which comprises the steps of:  
20       mixing 70 to 100 weight percent water with 0 to 30 weight percent glycol to form a Solution A; combining said Solution A with a wetting agent in the amount of from 0.125 to 0.25 weight percent of Solution A thereby forming a common carrier solution; and

25       for each of said coloring fluids:  
         dissolving a quantity of each of a plurality of appropriately colored dyestuffs in said common carrier solution to form a plurality of colored mixtures and adding a portion of antioxidant to each of said mixtures;

30 and

         for said eradicating fluid:

         dissolving a quantity of reducing agent in said Solution A in a ratio of from 5 to 35 parts of reducing agent for 65 to 95 parts of Solution A, and adding a  
35 wetting agent to said mixture in the amount of from 0.125 to 0.25 weight percent of Solution A.



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29. The combination in accordance with claim 24 whereby the mixture consisting essentially of Solution A, said wetting agent, said dyestuffs, and said anti-oxidant, is mixed and stirred over heat until reaching  
5 30° to 60° Centigrade and, thereafter, said mixture is strained through a filter of not greater than 5 microns porosity to form said coloring fluid; and

whereby the mixture consisting essentially of said Solution A, said wetting agent, and said reducing  
10 agent is mixed and stirred over heat until reaching 30° to 60° Centigrade and, thereafter, said mixture is strained through a filter of not greater than 5 microns porosity to form said eradicating fluid.

30. A coloring kit in accordance with claim 2  
15 wherein each of said multicolor fluid dispensers contains a reservoir consisting essentially of filler containing preferably between 0.1 and 1.2 cubic centimeters of an appropriate coloring fluid; and

wherein said eradicating fluid dispenser contains  
20 a reservoir consisting substantially of filler containing preferably about between 0.1 and 3.2 cubic centimeters of eradicating fluid.

31. The subcombination comprising a stamp pad including a strip of absorbent material impregnated with either  
25 colored water based fluid or water-based eradicating fluid.

32. A coloring kit for producing colored imprints on a substrate comprises in combination:

a plurality of stamp pads each including a strip of absorbent material each impregnated with a  
30 different colored fluid;

at least one stamp formed of a smooth, resilient non-porous material having its bottom face sculpted with a raised design; and

means for applying said stamp to any one of said  
35 stamp pads, and subsequently applying said stamp to said substrate to produce an imprint.

FIG. 1

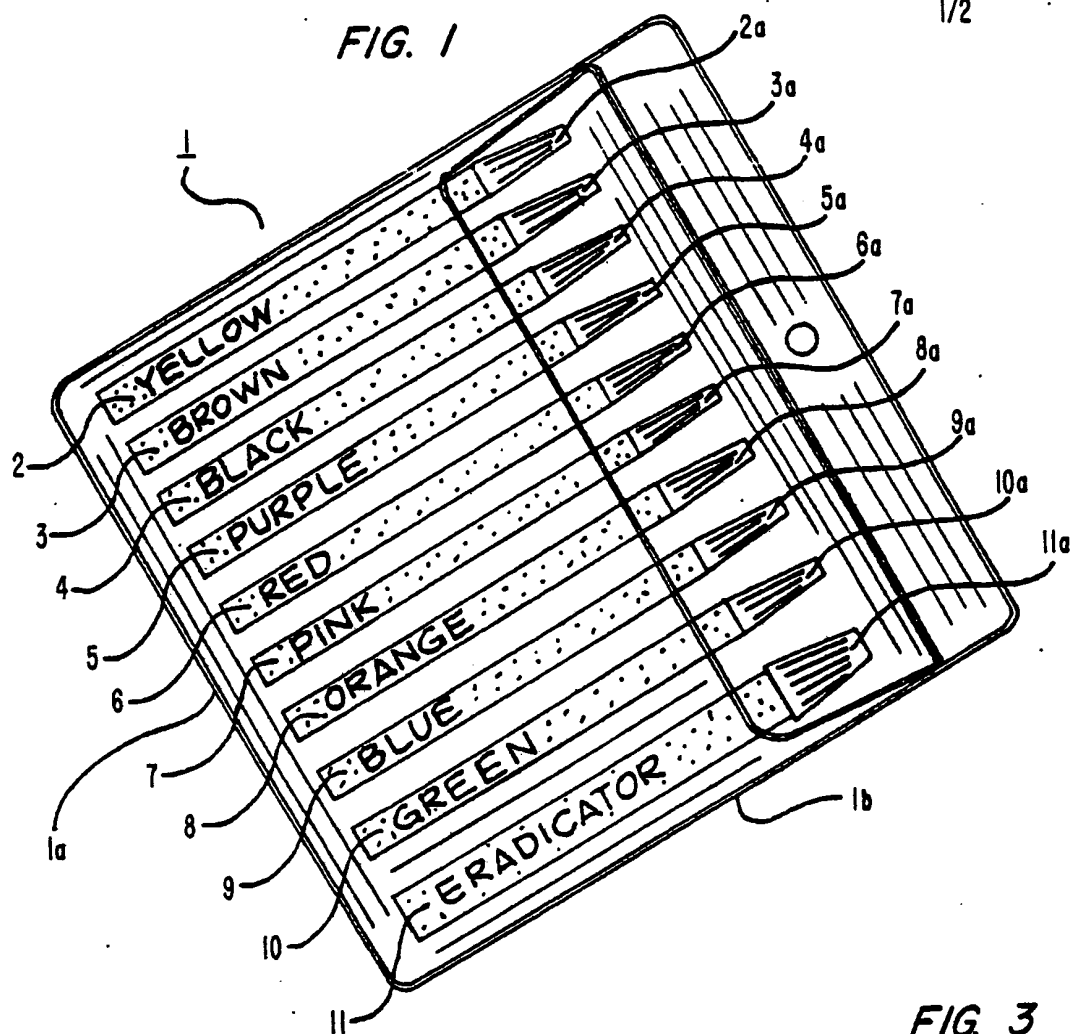


FIG. 2

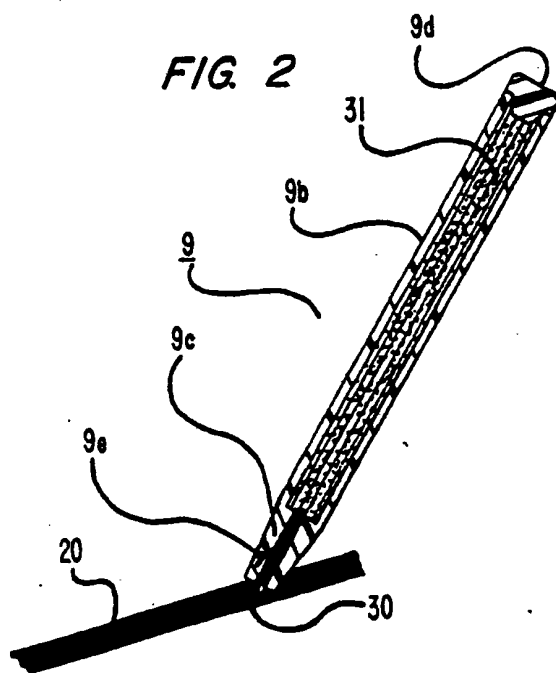
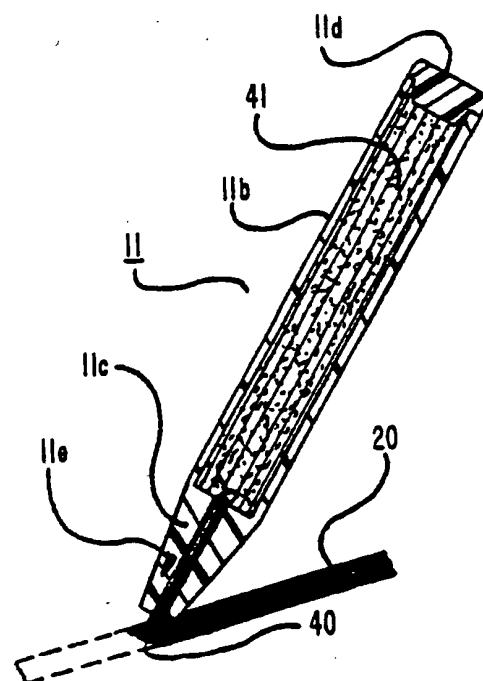


FIG. 3



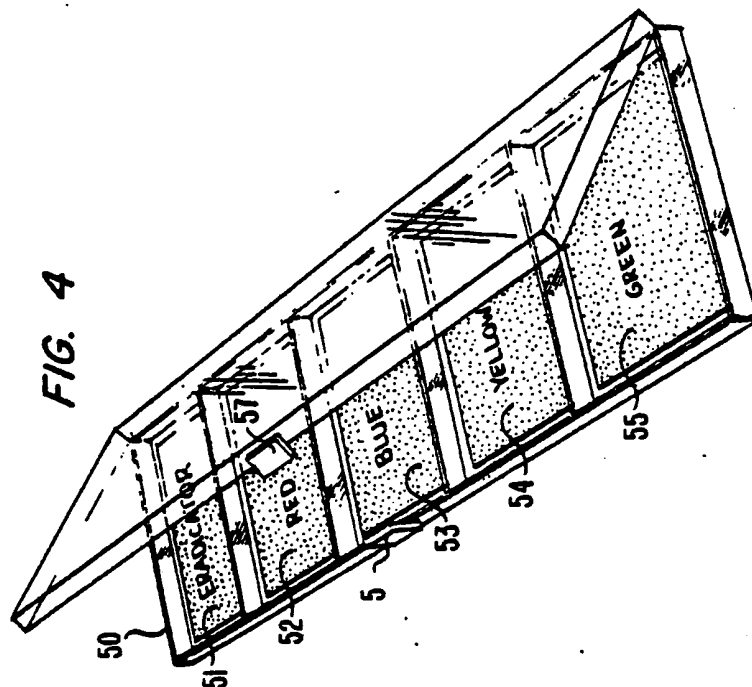


FIG. 4

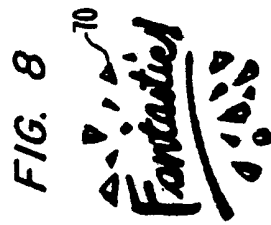


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

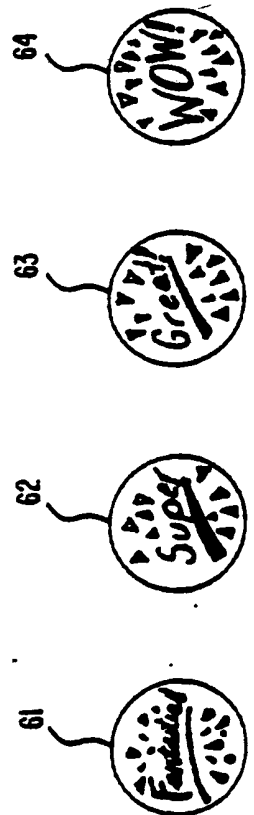


FIG. 5

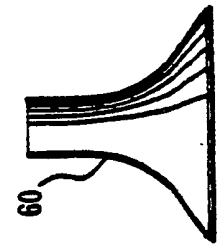


FIG. 6

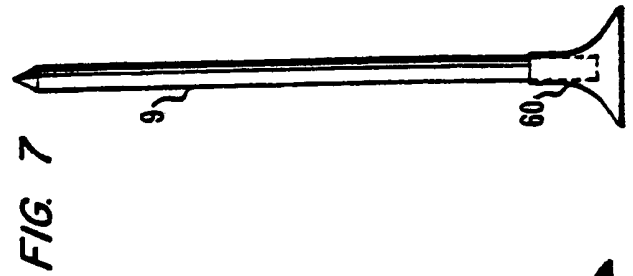


FIG. 7

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US84/01225

**I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER** (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>  
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC  
 Int Cl<sup>8</sup> B43K 27/08, B41F 31/00, C11D 3/395, C09D 11/00,  
 11/02, 11/16 US Cl 401/17, 34 101/202, 333 252/89.1 106/20

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
US	401/17, 18, 23, 34, 35, 198 101/202, 333, 335, 405 252/89.1, 94, 105 106/20, 22, 23, 32

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
 to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>15</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
Y	US, A, 379,793 20 March 1888 J.B. LAUGHTON Figure 1	1, 3, 5-28, 31, 32
Y	US, A, 2,117,470 17 May 1938 W. ZAREKO Figure 1	1, 3, 5-28, 31, 32
Y	US, A, 193,187 17 July 1877 S.B. SCOTT Figure 1	1, 3, 5-28, 31, 32
Y	DE, A, 2,640,724 16 March 1978 KOLENBACH Abstract and page 5	1-14, 28, 30-32
X	US, A, 4,156,657 29 May 1979 LIN column 4, lines 20-30, column 2, lines 63-70, column 3, lines 5-30 and lines 40-60	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28, 30

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>13</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"G" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>1</sup>

25 September 1984

International Searching Authority <sup>1</sup>

ISA/US

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <sup>1</sup>

09 NOV 1984

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>10</sup>

RICHARD J. APLEY

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	US, A, 4,156,657 column 4, lines 20-30, column 2, lines 63-70, column 3, lines 5-30 and lines 40-60	29 May 1979 LIN	3, 5, 6, 10, 15-27, 31, 32
Y	US, A, 3,887,287 column 1, lines 17-32	03 June 1975 ROSH, JR.	1, 2, 4, 6-28, 30
X, P	US, A, 4,413,266 column 1, lines 45-50 and column 5, lines 32-36	01 November 1983 AVIRAM et al	1-28 and 30-32

V. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE <sup>10</sup>

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they relate to subject matter <sup>12</sup> not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claim numbers 29, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out <sup>13</sup>, specifically:

Claim 29 fails to limit the device claim 24.

VI. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING <sup>11</sup>

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

I. Marker Kit - claims 1, 2, 4, 6-30

II. Stamp Pad Kit - claims 1, 3, 5-29, 31, 32

Lack of unity was acknowledged by applicant's representative by phone 06 September 1984.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☒ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.